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Published Monthly at 205 Broadway, N. Y. for \$1 per year

Entered at the Post Office of New York, N.Y., as Second-Class Mail Matter

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NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1888

Vol. XII.—No. 1.

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Representative Penmen of America

FIELDING SCHOFIELD.

BY O. M. JEWELL

REAT is the art of peoman ship, ood maay are its worthy votaries. The profession to day has no truer. and probably no more gifted representative in all its departments than the subject of this sketch. Professor Schofield

to the public for over twenty years as penman of the highest type and is now only in the prime of life, his entrance upon the annals of time being the seventeenth of Jaousry, 1845, at Poughkeepsie, on the

has been well-known

classic Hudson None of the influences which accrue from wealth and distinction attended his birth, but rather the stern realities of life met him almost at the outset. Bereft of a father's care before he learned to know him, he was left to aid in the struggle of supporting a widowed mother and infant sister, which part he did most nobly even

at the early age of twelve. Meanwhile his ruling passion for "the line of heauty" began to show itself very strongly. Scraps of paper or pasteboard strongly. Scraps of paper or pasteronace would be found traced and retraced with lines of rare grace and forms of artistic beauty, and even upon the rough hoard fence would be seen portrayed crude pic tures of his handiwork

Another sad blow soon came to him in the loss of his most estimable mother. Blest however with sterling qualities of heart and head, he bravely rose above all contending misfortunes and at once bent all his ener gies toward bettering his condition and acquiring an education. To this end he toiled early and late, and proved himself to be of that metal which makes success inevitable The following instances, still familiar to many, may be cited as thoroughly characteristic of the boy. He would rise at 2:30 A.M., complete a newspaper route of several miles, take the steamer "Powell" at 6:30 for Newburg, sixteen miles down the river, sell papers in that city, cross the river and return home by rail in time for school at nine o'clock. This round of duty or a sim-

defray all needful expenses, to attend the public school and eventually to enter East man College Professor Schofield began his life-work as a teacher at the early age of seventeen

ilar one he repeated day after day, somme and winter; and it was perseverance in just such strenuous labors that coahled him to eviceing at that time the rare talent of ability to give as well as to receive, and developing since into the earnest teacher he is In method he is original, making it a point to draw out the student and lo training him

Coleman's College, of Newark, N. J., also teaching in connection therewith private pupils in New York City. In 1882 we find him for a short time at the Youngstown

Business College in Ohio. From theoce





careful to reserve an individuality of style. In discipline he holds the "law of love be more powerful than that of force.

After teaching and acting as correspondeat at the college from which he gradu-ated, he was elected to take charge of the peomanship department of a college noder the same management at Chicago, which at that time was the largest school of the kind in America Subsequently he made an eogagement with the Bryant & Strattoo Business University of that city. In 1867, by reason of climatic influences, he changed his field of labor, choosing from anmerous offers that of Waruer's Polytechnic College, of Providence, R. I. He remained there ten years, during which time he also taught private classes in Boston

In 1877 he accepted a call from Clark's Model Business Training School, now

he was called to his present position as Principal of the Normal Penmanship Department of the Gent City College, which the past five years, acading forth many of the best young penmen this country has yet produced.

Professor Schoffeld is an interse nod rapid worker, aside from his regular and lass from time to time executed a vast amount of the finest artistic pen work, amples of which have been held by some of the highest diginaries of the world, is engaged upon the "Penmas's New Paradise," which is expected to be one of the finest works of the kind ever published. His power of originality to designing the exceptional and his shifty to execute off-hand have received more medials, wards of merit and unsolicited commendations from

the press than he; but what is more telling than all is the fact that many of the most recowned permea and able instructors lawe been his pupils.

In person Professor Schofield is attractive, having a fine physique, handsome bearing, features well cut and striking, and constenance lighted by an inward pleasing grace. By anture he is retiring and unassimoning the constant of the property of the p

Peirced Copybooks Defended. BY H. W. ELLSWORTH,

DY H. W. ELLAWORTH.

Prof. Perice is nothing if oot brilliant
Ite believes in "letting his light shine," and
"hewing to the line let the chips fall where
they may." He has probably written more
good things and less wesk things about pergood things and less wesk things about perJournax, and is entitled to the credit. In
his last article, "The Science of Teaching
Penmanship," he has scored a hit, and if he
had said nothing other than "A book
remembered with gratitude and admiration
for it. But his grouping of effect and
came shows him a mistaken diagnosticator.
As will might be charge the church with
critice as to blime the copy book for the had
penmanship of the community while admitting its inherent virtues and approximate perfection.

As will might the charge and to entire the responsibility that the physics for the had permanship of the community while admitting its inherent virtues and approximate perfection. Inherent virtues and approximate perfection in the profession of t

monification as the true basis of notelligent progress.

The progress of the vast millions sow taught in our schools, public and private, as com-pared with the handful who pass under pro-fessional permonship teachers, and the av-crage results compared as go, it must be admitted that the copybook is the saving clause in our system of clausation, and un-tit something better appears it is the best attainable standard for the work.

Recollections of an Expert

Celebrated Cases in which Romance and Crime is strangely Intermingled.

BY D. T. AMES.

To the outside world it will be a matter of astonishment to know of the methods resorted to by villians to establish fictitious claims to property of deceased persons, and the frequency and persistency with which they are ambiled.

may are spines.

During the past three years, probably not less than one bundred instances of such fraudulent claims have come under the observation of the writer, the opportunity is presented from the fact that death silences the party, who above all others, would be able to denouve and defeat such claims. The chief difficulty in the way of such frauth is the establishment of some plausible consideration, which is most frequently attempted in the form of promisory notes as they are prima facie evidence of an obligation. Besides, there are book accounts, forged wills, deeds, mortgages, claims of pretended beirs, etc. Many of these cases present circumstances which would furnish plots for the most extravagant romance. To set forth a few instances of such claims, is the purpose of this article.

The Celebrated Lewis Will Case

Many of our readers will remember the celebrated Lewis will case, which was tried in Hoboken, N. J., some years since, in which an old colored man, supposed by all who knew him to be a baebelor, died, devis ing by will nearly \$2,000,000 to the United States Government, to be applied to the re-duction of the National debt. Not long after his decease a woman appeared claiming a dower in the catate as his widow, presenting an alleged marriage certificate, and various other evidences going to show that she was the lawful wife of Lewis. A most searching investigation and long litigation followed in which it was shown clearly by expert testimony that the alleged marriage certificate was a forgery. Other evidence was introduced to show that the claims of the pretended widow were an utter myth, and finally after a long trai the will was probated and the widow's claim declared

It finally appeared that the pretended widow was only a tool in the bands of a band of experienced and professional forgers and criminals, who had conceived the plot and were the principals in maintaining the contest against the Government. The conspiracy cambraced, we believe, nine persons, all of whom were finally tited and convicted of conspiracy and sent for long terms to State's prison, the prelended withow at the end turning State's evidence, and so escaping punishment.

Old Russell's Money

Another and more recent case was that of Miser Russell, who was for many years a printer in New York, and at the time of his death left about \$3,000 deposited in various savings banks. He was known among this friends as a backelor and he had frequently said he had no relatives living, and as far as his friends and acquainstances knew this was the fact; but iouneoistely upon his death, a lawyer appeared representing a woman residing in Michigan, who hald chaim to Russell's estate on the ground of being his daughter. To sustain this claim she produced letters which she alleged she had received from him at intervals during several years and noe just previous to his death, which were addressed to her as "My Deart Daughter."

These letters were submitted to the writer for comparison with the genuine writing of Mr Russell, to ascertain whether or not be had written them. They were pronounced and proven to be forgeries, thus disapproxing the claim, and the \$30,000 went into the public treasury, as is the case of estates left by persons who are without terirs.

Miser Paine and his Millions.

Another case which the readers of the JORNAL will remember as having been previously mentioned in these columns, is that of miser Paine, who died leaving money and property variously estimated at from

\$500,000 to \$1,000,000 His life had exhibited the worst piase of a miserly existence Hescarcely allowed himself the most meagre occasaries for existence, poorly clad, and actually begging his food in low restaurants, where he scrambled for the very leavings upon the tables. So thitly was be in his habits as to be actually loathsome, causing him to be frequently ejected from public places. Immediately after his death a man came forward, first with a power of attorney, purporting to be signed by Painc, by which he was authorized to conduct all business relating to Paines affairs, and also made claim that a will had been executed by Paine willing all his property to him.

The power of attoracy on being submitted to experts was demonstrated to be fraudulent, in that it was first given for a specific purpose, and afterward so changed by the party holding it as to be converted into a general and full power to transact all business for Paine, and all acts were to be regarded as if transacted by Paine bimself. The will which be claimed to have been executed, could not be found, but the pretend d copy of it was presented which was also proven to be a fraud, and the money left by the miser was finally divided between his numerous though distant relatives.

Sued for Libel--Convicted of Forgery

Severaleases which bave lately been published in Tax Journax. we will refer to but briefly, among them the famous case at Plymouth, N. H., where a note and check aggregating \$1,000 were presented to the widow of the deceased president of the Montreal, Cuncord and Boston B. R. Co., immediately nifet his death. The widow declined to pay on the ground of ber unbelief that no such claim existed. The claimant when accussed of forcery brought suit for libel against the widow, claiming damages to the amount of \$3,000. The note and check were demonstrated by the writer to be forged, and the party presenting them was held under bail for criminal prosecution, but field to parts unknown before the time came for his trial.

The Newport Conspiracy.

Another instance was at Newpurt, VL, where immediately after the decease of a party there was presented to the executors of his estate a paper purporting to be a written renewal by the deceased just prior to his death of outlawed notes and accounts to the amount of several thousand dolars, sufficient if allowed to absorb the entire estate. This paper was submitted to

voman, both continuing to he servants of the testator until his death, and to each of whom he willed \$1,000, besides \$500 to each of their several children. It would seem that the entire family had become sort of pets with the old gentleman. Time passed on and some two years after the decease of the testator, the husband called upon the executors and presented a note for quite a sum of money, alleging as his reason for its possession, that just previous to the testator's death, he and his wife being present, the old gentleman handed bim a senled envelope saying, "John, take good care of this and do not open it until after I am dead, when it may be of great service to you." He took the envelope home and placed it in his bureau drawer, with other valuable papers, where it laid until the fact of its possession passed out of his mind.

A few months previous to the discovery of the notes he said his house had been entered and robbed by burglars, and that shortly after the robbery be found laying in his front room, near the window, several valuable papers, among which was the note he held, also a letter purporting to have been written by the hurghrs, which said "these papers are of no value to us; we therefore return them, as they may be of

This Indirective made this thirteenth 2 day of July in the year of our Dord one 3 thousand eight hundred and fifty seven. 4 Between Halina Depuy and Dinah 5 Depuy both of the Town of Twehester in 6 the county of Wester and State of New 7 York. Of the first part and bornelius 5 Depuy of the same place of the second 9 part. Witneseeth, That the said parties of the 11 first part in consideration of the sum

A Wall Street Instance

Another instance was that of a milliomaire banker upon Wall street, who died leaving property to the value of several millions of dollars. Shortly after his death a woman presented a written document in the form of a contract and receipt for \$22,000 placed in the hands of the deceased some years-before his death for investment and sefe keeping. The contract being to the effect that the principal and interest were guaranteed with such other profits as might accrue from the use of the money. At the time of this presentation the chain with interest aggregated nearly \$40,000.

The contract which was in itself a nete and receipt for the money, purporting to have been written by a lawyer, and several letters purporting to have been written by various disinterested parties furnishing facts and circumstances tending to establish the claim, together with the genuine hand writing of the claimant, was placed in the hands of the writer for examination and comparison, when it was discovered that the writing which purported to have been written by five different persons was all in the disguised handwriting of the claimant, including the alleged contract and receipt for the money. These writings manifested a high order of manual skill, and much shrewdness in their various disguises. was revealed by evidence taken at the trial that the author of this scheme had formerly been a professional teacher of writing, and lately a writer of novels, and certainly taking the entire scheme in all of its phases it would furnish a plot which would out-romance

the writer, who pronounced the signature of the testator a forgery, and on trial so demonstrated the fact as to secure a verdict from the jury of forgery. At this time the parties in this transaction are under indicament, two for forgery as principals and four fur perjury as witnesses to sustain a coorpinery, and all have a lively chance for doing the Nate a long term of service at honest labor.

A Clever Scheme that was Worked Once too Often.

Some three years since the writer was called to a small town in the Western part of New York State, to examine several notes. which had been presented to the executors of a large estate, under circums'ances that had awakened suspicion as to their genuine-ness. Upon a careful examination and comparison of the handwriting in the body and signatures of the notes with that of the testator, it was very apparent that the notes in question were forgeries. The circumstances attending the discovery and presentation of the notes were indeed romantic. It seems that the testator who had been a far mer and speculator left an estate valued at at about \$200,000. The nearest of kin were nephews and neices, among whom after leaving several legacies, the estate by the will was to be divided equally

For many years there had been employed as housekeeper by the testator a bright young woman who had frequently been called upon by him to do writing and not unfrequently at his request to sign papers for bim. There was also a hired man upon the farm who finally married the young use to you," signed "The Burghr." The papers had, as be supposed, here showed into the room by raising the window from the outside. It then occurred to him that this note was a part of the contents of the envelope which had been prescribed to him by the testator. These circumstances appearing so plausible the note was at once allowed and paid by the excentors.

A few days afterward the man called with another note which he said his children had found under the edge of the house near the window, through which the re-turned papers had been put. He supposed that this note had accidentally in the dark ness dropped from the hand of the burglar to the ground instead of going through the win-dow as was intended, and that the wind had blown it under the edge of the house, where it had tlain until found. That story also appearing plausible, and the note appearing to be in the genuine handwriting of the tests tor, it was allowed by the executors. Shortly after this he presented a note for n much larger sum, which he said the children had found under the edge of the horse barn This, he said, he supposed had dropped ac cidentally and the wind had blown it to the place where it was found. The third being for a larger sum caused the executors to hesitate and take counsel before its paynent. It was at this time that the notes which had been puid, together with the on which had been presented, were submitted to the writer. The payment of the third note was declined and suit was brought for its collection, when the demonstration of forgery to court and jury was so complete that a verdict of forcery was almost in



stantly rendered, not only as to the note in suit, but those which had been paid. The parties therefore not only falled in their claim upon the third note but also were compelled to return the money which had already been paid on the previous ones. These notes with the interest aggregated about \$13,000.

An Entire Deed Forged Ontright.

But perhaps one of the most during enn-

spiracles that has come under the observation of the writer was that of a forged deed lately concated in Utter County, this State. Illustrations of the writing of which forgery appear in consection herewith. The facts as developed in the trial of the said developed in the trial of the said were that upward of thirty years ago, a homestead valued at some \$46,000, was left by the date of this deed consisted of four midde daughters, who had resided and continued to reside upon the farm until Uteir death.

The first sister died leaving her fotcrest in the estate to the remaining three; the second sister at her death left a will be questing to an only nephew her third interest in an outlying piece of land, while her entire interest in the homestead was willed to her two surviving sisters. On the death of the second sister, she willed her third interest in the said outlying piece of land to the nephew, and her undivided interest in the homestead to the remaining sister. On the decease of the third sister,

she also willed her interest in the outlying piece of land to the nephew, while the humestead was willed to a grand neice and her husband.

Within a short time after the decease of the last sister, an old man living in the neighborhood celled upon the widow and children of the neptiew, who was the carest of kin to the sisters, and informed them that he had found among his old papers a deed, intrusted to him years ago, in 1837, for safe-keeping, by which two birds of the Interest in the homesteal had been conveyed to their bushad and father, the said nephew, and that the deed would be surrendered to them if they would deed to him a half interest in the property conveyed, otherwise he would besurveyed, otherwise he would destroy the deed or turn it over to the limband of the grand tieve, to whom the homestead had been willed. According to his demand the widow and children executed a deed conveying a half intorest in the property to him.

When it was sought to place this deed ou record at the Register's Office, also the new one, transferring the half interest, it became known to the parties to whom the property had becu willed, and they at once took meas ures to prevent the recording of the deeds on the ground that the old deed was a This was done by securing an in forgery. junction from the court forbidding their record, and at the same time suit was brought to nulify the old deed as an alleged forgery. At the trial the most strepuous efforts were made to prove the genuine of the deed. It was alleged that the body of the deed had been written by a man who in 1857 was Justice of the Peace, and that as such he attested to its genuineness, and the deed was also witnessed by the old man who pretended to have discovered it, and who upon the witness-stand swore that he was present and saw the deed written, and signed it as a witness at the time it purported to bear There was also what purported to be the signature of one of the maiden sisters while the other was signed by u cross, as was alleged in the deed on the account of her baving at the time a disabled band

Many witnesses were put upon the stand who had been familiar with the handwriting of the ulleged Justice of the Pence, who tes tified that the hody of the deed was in his handwriting and the signatures genuine. Upon the other hand it was sought to demossirate by expert testimony that the body of the will was not in the handwriting of the will was not in the handwriting of

the alleged Justice, and that all of the signatures were forgeries with the exception of that of the witness D.D.Bell, who was a party to the transaction and discoverer of the deed

It was shown by comparing his signature with those which he wrote in 1887, and that which he had written in 1884, at about the time the deed was produced, that the signature upon the deed compared perfectly with the latter signature, but was widely different from that which he had written in 1887.

ing from another deed proven to have been written by the Justice in 1887. We also show the two alleged signatures of the Justice, Snyder, which appeared upon the deed, together with several of his geouine signatures.

The testimony of the writer, who was called as an expert was that the writing apon the alleged deed was upon its face spurious, that certain forms of the letters were repented over and over with an accuracy

Comparing the writing in a section of the forged deed, which we present, with a corresponding section of the gennine deed, writen within a few days of the alleged date of the forged deed, at will be observed that certain letters are made with a great uniformity, as for instance the word "of," which appears in line two twice, in line dive twice, in line six twice, in line eight duplicated of the others, while in the genuine

Genuine Deed by Snyder.

Mis Indontuve! made this twenty eighth day of September in the year of our Gord, one thousand a eight hundred and fifty seven, Between Asaph Q. 4 Whitahir and foamna his wife, and samuel Withinson and Elizabeth his wife, of the Sown of Wawarsing, in the County of Wester and State of New York, of the pist part, and foshua 16. B. Qumond and fohn & Deoher the present drivers of Solool district No. 1. partly in the Sown of Propherter, and to their successors in office, of the same place, of the Second part, Het Missett,

All Myder

All Manuel Bells Sig to Bood.

All Mondell

Boll's Sig's in 1884.

All Manuel Bell

Bainel Bell

Genuino Sig's of Snyder.

I Shryder

Boll's Sig. 11887.

J. Myder

Boll's Sig. 11887.

J. Myder

Genuino Sig.

Forged Sig's.

Johnyder

Jo

nt the time of the alleged making of the deed, showing that while his signature upon the alleged deed was genuine, it was written thirty years after the deed purported by its date to have been executed.

As to the genuineness of the writing in the body of the instrument we leave our readers to judge for themselves. We have reproduced a section of the writing in the body of the deed, also a section of the writwhich indicated great care and thought in their execution quite otherwise than would have been the case if written thoughtlessly and naturally necording to habit: that the writing was very stiff and formal, and at the best would be but a lifeless corpse as compared with the genuite writing of the Justice. While, from comparison, it became still more apparent that the deed was a forged simulation of the bis writing.

deed it will be seen that the corresponding word which appears in line two twice, in line five once, in line six three times, in line eight once, in lines nine and eleven oner, varies considerably in its manner of construction. Furthermore it will be observed that the peenliar form of the "of" appears in the forgery, namely that of the fluishing stroke of the f striking up over the o, ending with a sweep to its left, is a very poor imitation of that form as it appeurs in the genuine deed in lives nice and eleven, where the turn is below the o, and is a short formal turn to the left of the staff It would seem that the forger, having observed this as a frequent form in the genuine writing, had made the mistake of using it invariably in the forged simula

The word "of" appears in the entire forged deed 126 times, every one being made in the same manner, so that while it is a poor simulation of the genuine, it falls to present the variations as they appear in the habitual and natural writing of Mr. Sovder.

Take the small p in the forged writing. It is avaisably begins with a right curve, and is finished with an "s"-like form at the center. This form is repeated over and over with a high degree of exactness throughout the forged deed, so that there is really but one form of the small p in the entire instrument, yet in the genuine writing it will be observed that there is one kind of a p in line three, another quite different in line seven, another still different in line clipht, two differing from these others and from each other in line nite, and so in line eleven. This letter also fails in the forged deed to present the variations which appear in the genuine writing.

Take the small f at the beginning of a word, a good example of which appears in the forged instrument as the first letter in word "fifty," lice three, also in the word "first," lice seven, and the same word, lice eleven, it will be seen that each of these begin with a right curve, while observing corresponding letter in word "fifty," line

corresponding letter in word "fifty," line three, of the genuloe writing, also in line seeven, in the word "firt," it will be Seen that the f beglus with an initial stroke having a left curve instead of the right. It would seem that the forger, observing that the f began with a curve, unwitingly curved his the wrong way. Take the capital "T, that appears for the first word of line one, also lines five and ten of the forged in-

atrument, it will be seen that it is very like a capital Y, the top of the first part is nearly horizontal with the second at the top, while in the genulue is a "T," beginning line one: also in line five and in line eight, it will be seen there that the initials are quite different in form, the first part rises high above the second so that it lacks the horizonital rela tion as in the forged instrument. Take the letter "t" at the beginning of a word as it appears three times in line one, and line tive and elsewhere in the forged instrument, it will be seen that the initial stroke is invari ably a right curve, while in the genuine instrument it is very frequently omitted, and when present is a left curve, as an exof which see lines five and six. The capital B will be observed in line four of the forged instrument and the capital H, also the R, each baving the same and a very peculiar initial stroke, all just slike, this uniformity is carried throughout the entire instrument, every capital B, H and R be ginning in the same way, but observing the corresponding letters in the genuine writing it will be seen that they are widely different and variable in this respect.

The small in's and n's perhaps present the most marked contradictions in their real characteristics as between the two writings It will be observed that in the forged instru connecting lines trace back only slightly, forming a sharp and open angle at the top and bottom, while in the genuine it will be observed that the up lines trace back almost to the top of the down stroke and have round turns at the top, making the letters of an entirely different character. Perhaps one of the worst give a ways in the forged instrument is the W in the word witness in line ten ; it is a modern Spenceriun letter, one which was not in use in the year It is probable that the forger of the deed was a young writer, and that he had before him as a copy a printed deed, only a small portion being in writing, in which that word was printed, and not having the regular form of Synder's W before aim he un-wittingly made his own, which the reader will see is widely different from any that are in the genuine instrument.

This comparison we might extend to great length, but time and space both forbid, We now invite attention to the signatures. One of the first two signatures of Synder appear, one to the forged deed, the other to the neknowledgement; below these are given four genuine signatures of Synder. It will be observed that the first fatal error of the forger was in the second J where the connecting stroke from the preceding letter passes over the staff so as to form a horizontal and avaled loop around it, while in the genuine signatures the loop of the I is to the left of the stuff, and forms a nearly perpendicular ova-The next great mistake is in the construction er," which in the genuine signature of Synder is so constructed as to look as if it was an "or," while the forged is very dis-tinctly er. The chief failure, however, is, in the flourish which sweeps around the signature; in the forgery, its width is more than two-thirds its length, while the lines are of a character that indicates that they were slowly drawn, while in the genuine the sweep is such as to form an oval more than twice as long as it is wide, while the sweep is free, the lines smooth and the shade is low down toward the bottom, while in the other it is high up above the turn of the oval Also the final dash or sweep of the flourish under the signature is entirely different in the method of its construction in the forgery than it is in the genuine.

Many more instauces might be mentioned. but we leave them for our readers to dis cover. We next consider the signature of D. D Bell, who was one of the witnesses to the forged instrument, also the party who professed to have discovered it, and who was evidently the chief instigator in the was evidently the enter flavigator in the forgery. The first is that to the deed which as he alleges he wrote in 1857, when the deed purports to have been executed, directly under which are two others proven to have been written in 1884, while the fourth is his genuine signature written by him in The point to be determined was, whether his signature upon the deed is more or less closely related to those written in 1884, or that written in 1857.

Helena DePuy, and her forged signature to little relationship between the letters or their combination, while the D and u in DePuv and the n in Helens are the same as in the body of the instrument, indicating that they were written by the same person who forged the body of the deed. The other name, that of Dina DePuy, being signed hy her mark, there can be no comparison, except that it is evident that the party who wrote the body of the instrument wrote her It has not been our purpose to give anything like the full detail of facts set forth in our testimony at the trial in demonstration of the forgery, we leave those for the readers of THE JOURNAL to discover

An Imperial Author.

Napoleon's Manuscript History of His Na-tive Island.

A unique manuscript has been sold at the Rue Drouot, in Paris, for 5,500 francs. It is an autograph by the First Napoleon of a history of Corsica, which be wrote at Ajac-cia in 1790. This MS, is in eight closelywritten pages, and there is much in it which shows that the future emperor was then a disciple of Robespierre. He speaks with the fervor of an enthusiast of the social contract in referring to the action of the Jacobins ic

He writes in an involved style and in the

orthography of an uneducated person. The Jacobius saw that the broken fragment of a fendal system combined with laws iostituted by prejudices without unity would not make a compact whole, but found only, on the contrary, an ill-combined patchwork, just good to perpetuate anarchy. They understood that palliatives were out of date, and that it was necessary to play dou-ble or quits to run all risks and to employ the trongest means. They began by preaching the grand principle of the community of goods of equality, the sovereignty of the peo-ple and of the illegality of every anthority that does emanate from a popular vote Well, in a few days they changed the whole face of things in the island.
"If they had bad time to strengthen their

work in spite of the priests what a spec-tacle they would have offered to Europe in a government founded on reason at the gates of Rome! A government of men of the Rue de Provence, a free governmen amid aristocracy, feudality and tyranny? How in the world would corrupt nations stultified and brutalized under the sceptres of kings and bishops, have been able to resist collision with bealthy, robust, free men? How could it have resisted when Athens alone resisted and knocked over the combination of all Asin?"

There are in the expressions elsewhere many allusions which, if they render the text ungrammatical and often obscure, show a brain which thought too rapidly for the hand to set down the ideas that crowded to the tip of the pen. The young historian in many cases made his meaning more appa rent by interlineation. His observity and awkwardness are not caused by a want, but a congestion of ideas.

He often erases, often changes, often corrects, but his manuscript is the sincere re-flex of his mind in 1790. He dwells on the degradation of the governed classes all over Europe, and insists on French armies, possessed with the genius of liberty and rejoicing at their new-horn freedom, heing bound to heat them and overthrow the

How Bad the Bad Writing Is, A great deal of our bad writing is so bad that nothing can be done with it but let it It does not rise to the height of heing false or inartistic; it is a mere mush of words. No criticism of it is possible. It is only dreuched off the page and the page dried in the sun. The author cannot be healed or helped. The trouble is organic. One might indeed say to him : gu to school; learn the alphabet; be born again; die and become a different person be been been signature upon the deed is more less eleosely related to those written in 1872.
We also give the genuine signature of the mush. It dues not seem to him mush.

Dep't of Phonography.

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The Study of Phonography.

Phrases of the Second Class.

FINAL HOOKS

166. Of and have are added by the f book to both straight and curved stems, though it is used on curved stems in only a few

may have we have ...

167. An, and, own, been and than are added by the n hook to straight and curved

In an ... he and ... our own. ... have been ... other than ...

168. There, their, they are and other are added to straight stems by the tr hook.

Are there by their

169. Of the and have the are added to straight stems by the v book and halving.

Fart of the out of the could have the _ .. what have the b ..

170. Of their, have their and after are added to straight stems by the f book and lengthening.

Part of their day after . . ! could have their.....

171. Not is added by the n book and

Did not , should not. , .. will not ,

172. Another is added by the n book and

By another. \ for another. \ in another.

IN CURL

173 In before some is represented by the

In some measure zy.

174. A small hook within a ter hook represents than, been, or own

Rather than better than.

175. A small book within a v book represents been.

May have been shall have been

or 1 1 - 1 76 6 3. 0 (. (. Have L. J.) Been I. S. Than as) 2.2. A La There J S. They are Q. V. S. Other J. SSJ No or the-it 1 ...

e ! ~ ~ & ~ T Have Not - S J J C S C ? ... Another. In some The start Been-than-own J 5 J & Have been 3 6 6 CHILDREN'S BOOKS. =', ~ e ~ ~ '4:/C and Jany To ~~!~~ 2 / C < .. } L. - 14 N. delho 1. 16 CL 6 - 8 1, 20, 20, 20 Le Carle C -----イ、こ、アクトレン 1 C July 1 - 1 - 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5-(-)()°.1.(-!

rapane or aff of think of think of the case out of business out for business on the subject of in the city of New York may have but have what have which have shall have should have did you have as long as you have we and for an if an from an any more than
where there
where they are
ean ibeir
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each other
that there has been
we will be there

n AXX.

Ind you gone there can there be did you remain there which other in all other cases much of the for the sake of the may mave their day week after week Saturday afternoon they did not may not be did not may may be not be saturday afternoon they did not may not the saturday afternoon they may not the saturday afternoon they did not may not saturday afternoon they did not may not saturday afternoon they did not may not saturday afternoon they afternoon t another data another data another data another purpose that have been much better than at all their own should never have been than there was been that there may have been that there may have been greater than on the part of the

[Contractions, brief signs and words out o position, except and, an, are, as, but, da, from, has, hare, his, is, of, our, thut, the, them, theat, to, velds, when, what, are italicised; consonants represented by up-tricks are italicised; words to be Joined in phrases are enclosed in parentheess. Cally such phrases are enclosed in parentheess. been explained.]

(Every man) (ought to) (cross the) ocean (at least) once (for the sake of) finding (how many) lies (have been) told about it. Men (may have been) (in the habit) of telling the

truth (on the) land, (bat an) ocean breeze (makes them) (capable of the) higgest stories. They see billows (as high as the) Alps, and whales (as long as) a church. (We have been) (able to) find some things (that have been)
reported (but not) all. (We have) heard that seasickness makes one desire to jump *overboard. (One day) (on our) ship among a hundred seasick passengers we saw (not one) looking (at the) sea (as though he)

(variety of) mission. Since getting (on board) some of them have lost (all their money. (Two or three) have won every thing and (the others) have lost. The sailors (have been) a constant |entertainment. (They are) always interesting. (Each of them) has a history. Sometimes bis life (has been) a tragedy, sometimes a comedy. (In his) laugh (is the) freedom of the sea and the wilds of the wind. We can hardly keep from laying

years, and still no indication of a new edi-By way of consolation to those who want it and cannot get it one of the authors writes. "The truth is that the employnent of it increases the time necessary to take a full course, but it is an undoubted henefit to pupils who are struggling to learn without a teacher. Many of the most rapid Munson phonographers were qualified he-fore the 'Phrase Book' was projected."

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GLANCE Chambren

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L. M. F. 1 L. C. 5

Mayor Hewitt says the recording ange writes shorthand.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is suffering from an affection of the eyes, which compels her to have all her correspondence and literary work conducted by an amanuensis

A Word on Handwriting.

"Writes budly, does be? Ob, that doesn't matter; I've generally found that boys who could write well were little good at enything else."

So spoke the headmaster of a large public school when discussing the penmanship of a favorite pupil, who was a prodigy in the matter of Latin verses and Greek roots, but whose writing would have been unworthy of a small boy in a preparatory school. What with letters of all shapes and sizes some sloping to the right, some tumbling over one another to the left-his exercises looked very much as though a spider contrived to fall into the ink pot and then crawled over a sheet of paper until he had got rid of the ink that covered his hody and legs. And with the head master's dictum to encourage him in his carelessness, it is no wonder that matters did not improve as the boy passed from school to college, from col lege to professionalism. He had been taught to consider had writing a sign of genius, and the result was, he wrote plenty of clever let ters and essays which no one but himself

And is not this typical of bundreds and thousands of cases at the present day? Partly because handriting is not taught so carefully and industriously as in by gone times, partly because of the headlong speed which characterizes most of our daily transactions, whether in private or public life there seems to be some fear lest peumauship may become almost as much a lost ort as letter writing .- Cassell's Magazine.

Type Manufacturers.

The Methods Employed in the Foundries of the Present Day.

Gutenberg, Koster (if he ever lived), and most of the early printers, made their own type, and this, indeed, is the germ and key of the whole iodustry. The making of the type is oow a calling by itself-the trade of type-founder-but it is most carious that up to the invention of the type casting machine in 1838, by an American, David Brice, Jr., of New York, there had been scarcely any improvements in the process since the early days. Then, as now, in all probability, the type-founder cut first his "counter-punch" of hard steel, which stamps into the end of a tiny hit of soft steel the interior part of the letter to be made. It is a patient man who must do this work, which is completed by cutting letter than the steel of the work, which is completed by cutting letter than the steel of the desired new pattern or new size. When a smoke proof of his die shows the punch-cutter that his A is perfect, be hardens the barden of the steel of the s Bruce, Jr., of New York, there had been scarcely any improvements in the process since the early days. Theu, as now, in all

Advanced Reading Lesson.-Swallowing a Fly.

Je agenter of 200 14/12 A 57,175,-27 31,2-C:0012 こつーンイイでディグット 50-01965 ノーノインコンハクト 1, 3'e Ny/1, 2)) 1-16 my Jan Contraction of the second 6-18.5 Cic - 20) - by Felho ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ e 6 Jac / 20 / 21 CL L (1x gar) (1) 12, (T. 3 m/2) 67576 CECKELL Page - [16 ~ 11 be () L. - (1) / (-) -6. - c (C - ~) いっていてしたし Jar. 2 . 2 . 2 . 6 . 6 . 6 3 f cho 1 ~ 0. アケアノしょうい

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(would like) to get (into it.) (We bave hold with these sailor boys (as they) bend (to been) told (that the) sails of ships whiten their) work (singing their) strange song of every sen; (but we have) found (that the) ery of "Ship-ho!" (is so) rare (that it) (which we) catch (here and there) a stanza Hearen (gire them) a steady foot while run brings (all the) +passeagers (to their) feet, ning (up the) slippery ratlines to reef the (We have been) told of the sense of desola tion when (out of) (sight of) land, (but we think) in a popular steamer such a feeling is impossible. (We ‡leave) a world hehind; (but * All words beginning with over are written in rst position without regard to accent, † n is omitted. ‡ Leave must be vocalized. ‡ First n omitted. we) take a world (with us.) Our desire to know how far (we are) (from the) shore is

Their

is (from us.) Men (by the) third day on

shipbased tura juside out. I refer (to their

generosity (or their) selfishness, their cour-age (or their) cowardice are patent. What

arseters not (to their) stomachs.

Phonographic Notes.

stenographer once said to Senator We receive a great many letters asking Evarts, "Mr. Evarts, your long sentences where the "Munson Phrase Book" can be trouble me." His quick refort was, "Only procured. It has been out of print fully two criminals ore afmid of long sentences."

on the list.

This is true. It is also true that with the

exception of about one bundred phrases

which should be called phrase contractions

the book contains only such phrases as are

formed according to the rules of phrasing

given in the text-book. A list of these is rather a hindrance than an sid, as the learner

is apt to fancy that they are to be memorized, when, if be understands the principles of phrasing he knows already how to form, with a few exceptions, all the phrases

The Editor's Leisure Hour.



ERY rerely has a writ ing untensil been put upon the market which has come so quickly and securely into popular favor as Ames' Best Pen Even when we consider what a superior article this pen is, the number of the commendations larly the character of the commendors, it is

a matter of wonder. Ames' Best Pen has come to stay. 1e our long line of experiments before this succe ful product was evolved, our instructions to the makers was to make a good pen-the best pen that can be made. The price was a matter of secondary importance, because we that the purchasing public could tell

a good thing when they saw it.

Peerless: Luxurious—Ames' Best Per

A Time-Piece the Size of a Pea

There is a watch in a Swiss museum only three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, serted in the top of a pencil-case. Its little dial not only indicates hours, minutes and seconds but also days of the month. It a relic of the time when watches were in rted in snuff-boxes, shirt-stude and fingerrings Some were fantastic-oval, octan gular, eruciform, or in the shape of pearls

The Strength of a Smill.

It has been found by experiment that a snail weighing 14 ounce can draw up perpendicularly a weight of 21; ounces experiment was made with a larger snail, weighing 1/2 ounce, and so placed as to draw the load in a horizontal position. Reels of cotton to the number of twelve were fastened to it, with a pair of scissors, a screw driver, a key, and a knife, weighing altogether seventeen ounces, or fifty times the weight of the smail. The same smail when placed on the ceiling was able to travel with a weight of four ounces suspended from its

Book-Making in Ye Olden Time.

Whenever a royal book-lover, in the day of manuscript books, gave an order to have such or such a classic copied by the most skilled book-maker in the kingdom and ornamented by the most eminent miniature painters of the day, it was customary make these miniatures faithful portraits of the court beauties and favorites, the queen naturally at the head. This lent an additional charm to the book in the owner's eyes, who could, as he turned over the pages, gaze upon fond familiar faces painted with exquisite art and framed in burnished

Decorative Suggestions.

An essential element of interior decora tion is appropriateness, which imparts its charm both to classic details and fanciful creations. The renaissance style has given great encouragement to elegant and luxu rious interior decoration. Charming pieto rial designs are now brought out in friezes. especially in paper mache and linerusta walton, the surfaces showing metallic bucs or The pattern is often simply other colors. self-colored, thus leaving the effect to light and shade. Continuous designs of stems, thowers or fruits, or successive pictorial panels, each with its distinct tableau, are thus presented to enliven the subject.

Coloring of Birds and Insects

Dr. Wallace, the eminent English evolu tioulst, states that, in the distribution of color among birds and losects, those most liable to be attacked are less showy and attractive. Among birds, when the coloring of the male and female differs, that of the latter is always dull, she being more likely to be attacked when on the nest or caring for her young. But when the nests are in retired spots, or in hollow trees, the plumage of both in equally bright. Brilliantly-col-ored insects are rarely fit for food, and edible species will actually imitate the inedible, for the reason that birds refuse to touch insects closely resembling those they have found uppalatable

The Reser-back Hor

Evolution: They are great travelers and always go in a trot. Their quadrupe dal locomotors are in some way connected with an Internal gruoting arrangement This capability for locomotica, and their ionate sinfulness, scientifically explain their existence in West Virginia and their an There is no authority for even supposing that all the swine historically described as going down into the sea or lake with devils to them were drowned. Sinsitie, Vatican and Alexandrian MSS. say "choked", so I stake my scientific reputation upon the assertion that the Razor-back Hogs of West Virginia are descended from the survivors of those owned by the A D. 1 pork-raisers, for the reason that they have more devil in them than can sibly be compressed into modera pork, have cloven feet, a long tail, and never miss an opportunity to upset a bucket, ent a week's washing, or squeal when the baby is asleep. - Tobe Hodge, in the American Manazine for December

starting point by several of the spectators was, for the four miles and return, nearly nineteen minutes, not very fast for ostriches so they said, but too rapid for English hua ters, I know .- Notes of an African Traveler

Murderous Millinery

A lady told me the other day a painful little incident relating to wearing birds on your bonnets and bats. I will try to give

her own words. She said:
"One day our pastor said (during service) that when he was th Fiorence a lady came to him and said : 'Do come with me and hear those birds sing, oh ! such mourn There was a room full of birds ful notes!" in very small cages, and these birds were all blind; they had their eyes put out. In the night the owners take them outside the city and hang the cages in trees The trees are then all smeared with tar. These birds keep up their pitiful singing, and other birds are nitracted to the eages and are stuck on the tar, and then they are caught and their eyes put out. And these birds

MEMORY ANDREW NEBINGER, M.D. ANDREW HONORA ST. JECHR NEBINGER. Born December 12th 1819. Dird April 12th 1886 RESURGAM

Example of Artistic Pen Work--Page of Engrossed Album Photo-Engraved from Pen and Ink Copy Executed in the Office of the Journal.

Ostrich Racing in South Africa.

We were treated to an exhibition which was a govelty worth traveling miles to see an ostrich race. Two little carts, the frames of which were made of bamboo and the wheels similar to those of a velocinede weighing, all the gear included, thirty seven pounds, were brought forth and four very large ostriches trained to the business harnessed abreast were attached to each one. The race-course was a flat piece of country about four miles and a quarter in length; the distance to be traveled was miles straight away and retura. of the smallest specimens of African human-ity ever seen, less than four feet in height weighing about seventy-two pounds apiece, Bosjesmen, pure and simple, were selected as charioteers and all was ready had been provided with a magsixteen hands high English hunter, having a record placing him among the very best addle borses of Cape Town, and was quarter way toward the turn of the course pushing my fresh steed to do his best, when the feathered hipeds started, and before reached the turn the ostrich chariots had passed me, going and returning like a flash of lightning. I did see them, and yet so quickly did they vanish into distance that a pen picture, valuable for its accuracy, cannot be given. The time taken at the are killed and sent to America for ladies to

wear on their bonnets

And I looked around the congregation to see what ladies had hirds on their boanets, and I was glad there was none on mine, and I don't think I can ever wear a bird again."- Wide Awake.

Ancient Cities

Niucveh was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high and thick enough for three chariots abreast Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 87 feet thick, and 350 high, with 100 brazen gates. Diana, at Ephesus, was 420 feet to the sup port of the roof. It was 100 years in building. The largest of the pyramids is 461 feet high, and 653 on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, nod the layers are 380. It employed 33,0000 men in building. hyrioth, in Egypt, contains 300 chambers and 250 balls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 250,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich ia donations that it was plundered of \$500,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 13 miles round.

Have Stones Life?

We generally think of minerals as dead But they may be lumps of inactive matter. said to be alive, creatures of vital pulsations, and separated into individuals as distinct as the pines in a forest or the tigers in a jungle The disposition of crystals are as diverse as those of animals. They throb with unseen currents of energy. They grow in size as long as they have opportunity. They can be killed, too, though not as easily as an oak or a dog. A strong electric shock discharged through a crystal will decompose it, very rapidly if it is of soft structure, causing the particles to gradually disintegrate in the leverse order from its growth, until the poor thing lies a dead shapeless ruin

It is true the crystal's life is unlike that of higher creatures. But the difference between vegetable and animal life is no greater than that between mineral and vegetable life. Linnaus, the great Swedish naturalist, defined the three kingdoms by saying: "Stones grow; plants grow and feel; agimals grow and feel and move."—E. D. Walker, in Christmas Wide Areake.

Strangers on the Throne.

It is a curious fact that there is hardly a reigning monarch in Europe whose family is of the same nationality as the people gov erned. The house of Austria is really the house of Lorraine, and even to their origin the Habsburgs were Swiss. And if the Em peror Francis Joseph be not, strictly speak ing, an Austriao, still less is be a Hungarian, although he is king of Hungary. The king of the Belgians is a Saxe-Coburg; the king of Denmark a Holsteiner; the infant mon arch of Spain is a Bourbon; the king o Italy a Savocard ; the king of Ronmacia and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria are both foreigners; the founder of the Bernadotte dy nasty of Sweden was born at Paris less than a century and a quarter ago; the Czar is a Holstein Gottorp, and the king of the Hel-leacs is likewise a Holsteiner. Even in the British royal family there is very little Eng lish blood left. The Hobenzollerns were originally Suabians, and therefore partly Bavarian and partly Swiss. Neither was the historic house of Orange, in which pa triotism has nearly always been the first instinct, Dutch to begin with.

How to Find Out a Person's Age.

The following figures may be made a source of considerable amusement and wonder, in this manner : Have the person whose age is to be found state in what columns the figures representing his age appear.

The figures at the top of the columns thus

indicated added together will represent the

umber of years the person is old.					
1 8 5 7 9	2 8 6 7 10	4 5 6 7 12 18	8 9 10 11 12 13	16 17 18 19 20 21	32 33 34 85 26 37
15 17 19 21 23 25	11 16 18 19 22 23 26 27	14 15 20 21 22 23 28 29	14 15 24 25 26 27 28 29	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	38 39 40 41 42 43 41 45
29 31 33 35 87 80 41 43	30 81 31 35 38 39 42 42	30 31 36 87 38 39 44 45	39 31 40 41 42 43 44 45	30 31 48 49 50 51 52	46 17 48 49 50 51 52
45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59	46 47 50 51 54 55 58 59	46 47 52 53 54 55 60 61	46 47 58 57 58 59 60	58 54 65 56 57 58 59 60 81	51 52 53 54 55 26 57 58 59 60 61
61	62	63 63	63	62 63	64 63

Cocoa and Chocolate

The cocoa or cacao tree is an evergreer said to resemble a young cherry tree. The flowers grow in clusters, the pods are not unlike cucumbers in form, and of a yellowish-red color; they contain from twenty to thirty nuts about the size of almonds, con taining each two lobes of a brownish hue After the seeds are freed from the pod, they are dried, and then are either simply bruised, or are crushed between rollers Chocolate is also produced from the caes The seeds are gently roasted, shelled, and reduced to a paste, when various spices are added. It is put into moulds, and im proves by keeping,



Cuvler.

Cavier, one of the greatest naturalists that ever lived, first had his interest in natural history roused by the action of two swallows. These little birds had built a most just outside of his window. One day a strange hird took possession of the nest. The swallow and his mate chattered together for some time and then flew away. Presently they reappeared with a long train of swallows, each bearing some mind in its claws. They flew close to the uest, and as they passed the strange hird, threw the mud they carried directly into his face, thus killing and burying the intruder in the place of his crime—the next he bad stolen. From this time Cavier devoted himself to the study of the habits of hirds, insects, quadrupeds and other animals.

Kniger Wilhelm's Sinety Years.

German papers call to mind that Kai-er Wilhelm in his ninety years has survived no fewer than seventy-two reigning sovereigns who were his contemporaries, viz. Fifty-two Kings or Queens, eight Emperors, six Sultana, and six Popes. Of these three were Kings of Prussia, Frederick William II, Frederick William IV, Frederick William IV, Trederick William IV, Wo Kings of Wuremberg, two Kings of Bavario, three Kings of Savony, one King of Westphalla (Jerome Bonaparte), one King of Greece, one King of the Belginas, three Kings of Prance, five Kings of Savden, four Kings of Penamer, three (or four) Sovereigns of Portugal, three Sovereigns of Spain, five Kings of Sardinia, six Kings of Naples, two Emperors of Austria (one of whom was the last of the former line of German Emperors), two Emperors of France, four Cars of Russia. He has also survived twenty-one Presidents of the United State of the United

The First Bazor

The earliest reference to shaving is found in Georsis xil., 14, where we read that Joseph, on being summoned before the King, shawed bimself. There are several directions as to shaving in Leviticus, and the practice is alluded to in many other parts of Scripture. Egypt is the only country mentioned in the Bible where shaving was practiced. In all other countries such so act would have been ignominious Herodotus mentious that the Egyptians allowed their beards to grow when is mourn-So particular were they as to shaving at other times that to have neglected it was a subject of reproach and ridicule, and whenever they intended to convey the idea of a man of low condition and slovenly habits the artists represented him with a beard. Unlike the Romans of a later age, the Egyptians did not confine the privilege of shaving to free citizens, but obliged their slaves to shave both heard and head The priests also shaved the head. Shaving the head became customary among the Romans about 300 B. C. According to According to Pliay, Scipio Africanus was the first Roman shaved daily. In France the custom of shaving arose when Louis XIII came to the throne young and heardless. The Anglo Saxons were their beards until, at the conquest, they were compelled to follow the example of the Normans who shaved. From the time of Edward III, to Charles I. heards were nuiversally worn. In Charles II.'s reign the mustache and whiskers only were worn, and soon after this the practice of shaving became general throughout Europe. The revival of the custom of wearing the beard dates from the time of

The First English Country Newspaper. In 1695 appeared the first country news-

paper as the Lincoln, Rutland and Stanford Mercury. The prospectus of one of these early country papers, the Sallsbury Postman, "or pacquet of intelligence from France, Spain, Portugal," etc. Sept. 27, 1716, ran thus: "This paper contains no abstract of the most material occurrences of the whole weck, foreign and domestic, and will be continued every post, provided a sufficient number will subscribe for its encounagement. If 200 subscribe it is shall be delivered to any public or private house in

town every Monday, Thursday or Saturday morning by eight o'clock in winter and by six in summer for 11 d. cach. Besides th news, we perform all other matters belong ing to our art and mystery, whether in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, algebra, mathe-matics, etc." By 1782 the number of pro vincial papers had increased to tifty. vivid description of the state of the roads in this country is winter time two centuries ago is given in the following extract from the "Collections for Husbandry and Trade March 10, 1693 : "The roads are filled with snow, we are forced to ride with the pacquet over hedges and ditches. This day sevennight my boy with the pacquet and two gen themen were seven bours riding from Dun-stable to Hockley, but three miles, barely escaping with their lives, being often in holes and forced to be drawn out with ropes A man and woman were found dead within a mile hence, and six horses lie dead on the road between Hockley and Brickhill, smoth

and thus making a sodden break without any gradation of color between it and the ceiling, excepting, of course, in cases where the ceiling is very low: then the treatment must be made without either wainscoing or frieze. When a plain color is desired as a background for pictures, the very cienness and commonest paper often makes the most artistic and serviceable fains; the yellow-gray, gray-brown and yellow-brown common wrapping paper—the center the better—makes a very effective and cheap covering (or a wall. This paper can be bought by the roll.

Drainage of the Ruman System.

It is estimated that there are about tweety type the second of drainage—enough in length for the sewerage of a large towo—in the system of swent-tubes in the skin of an adult. Obstrucing the ordies of this system clogs the whole and sends the drainage back into the heart of the city—a speedily fatal effect. The average amount of perspiration gives

That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be engrossed, signed by the Secretary of the Board, and transmitted to the family of Dr. Nebinger.

Secretary.

Example of Artistic Pen-Work-Page of Engrossed Album Photo-Engraved from Pen and Ink Copy Executed in the Office of the Journal.

Choosing Wall-Paper

In choosing wall-paper, great care should be exercised, as the color and general appearance of most of the patterns change very greatly under gas or lamplight. It is, there-fore, desirable to select three or four patterus, put them up upon the walls of the room and examine their general effects carefully by day and night before making a final choice, for not only do some patterns and colors materially alter by artificial light, but some, especially green and blue, absorb an immense amount of light, and are therefore not fitted for any rooms which are to economically lighted. In papering the walls of a dining-room there are, of course, very many ways of treatment, and among the numerous good examples of paper-hanging now made there should be no difficulty in selecting some really good patterns, artistic in design and coloring. As before stated, a dado or wainscut forms a desirable basis for a dining room, a wide frieze a proper finish to the wall, instead of carrying up the general tone of color of the wall to the ceiling or cornice; this suggests itself as infinitely more artistic than carrying up the same color or decoration to the top of the room,

off by a person in health is about two pounds. or two piats, daily-a quantity almost equal to that disposed of by the kidneys. It contains, to common with the other excretions substances which, if retained, are barmful in the extreme. Also, the matter deposited in the clothing in the course of a week, and io warm weather especially, beginning speedily to decompose, is enough to suggest the eminent propriety of frequent changes, and washings and sirings often Sick lungs, liver or kidneys call upon the skin to do their work for them. The skin must, therefore, be kept in good condition to do the work of three organs as well as its owa, and, being so ready, may save athrest-each life. The skin may be trained to adapt itself to sudden and frequent changes has the same capacity for adapting itself to circumstances that the eye has. shrink and give off little heat through its blood vessels and its sweat glands when ex posed to cold, and will present a large ra diating surface and much moisture wh posed to beat. A judicious training will en-able the skin to adapt itself to sudden changes with safety .- Lecture by Dr. Shel

The !! Home Power!! of the for-

From human bistory we know that for several thousand years the sun has been giving heat and light to the earth as at present; possibly with some considerable fluctuations, and possibly with some not very small progressive variation. The records of agriculture, and the natural bistory of plants and unimals within the time of human bistory, abound with evidence that there has been no exceedingly great change in the intensity of the sun's heat and light within the last three thousand years; but for all that there may have been variations of quite as much as five or ten per cent., as we may judge from considering that the intensity of the solar radiation to the earth is six and a half per cent. greater in January than in July; and neither at the equator nor in the northern or southern hemispheres has this difference been discovered by experience or general observation of any kind. But as for the mere age of the sun irrespective of the question of uniformity, we have proof of something vastly more than three thousand years in geological history, with its irre-fragable evidence of continuity of life on the earth in time past for tens of thousands, and probably for millions of years

Here, then, we have a splendid subject for coatemplation and research in natural philosophy, or physics, the science of dead mat The sun, a mere piece of matter of the moderate dimensions which we know it to bave, bounded all round by cold ether, has been doing work at the rate of four hundred and seventy-six thousand million, million, million, million borse-power for three thousand years and at possibly more, and certainly not much less, than that for a few million years. How is this to be explained? Natural philosophy can not evade the question, and no physicist who is not engaged in trying to an swer it can have any other justification than that his whole working time is occupied with work on some other subject or subjects of his province by which he has more hope of being able to advance science.-From "The Sun's Heat," by Sir William Thomson, in Popular Science Monthly,

Electric Swords.

One of the most interesting features of modern progress is the influence on modes of warfare exercised by scientific discoveries. The bicycle has been utilized in Germany for mounting troops, and now we hear of an electric sword, It will be seen at once that the latter is an essentially shocking weapon. Strangely enough, it was invented in Shanghai. The warrior using such a sword has a battery—that is, of course, an electric battery—concealed at his waist. Insulated wires run from the battery to the sword. When the point of the weapon touches an adversary the latteris paralyzed. The wielder of the sword can be said to have made on electric charge.

There is much that is havarious and pleasing in the possibilities auggested by the
Shanghai sword. In the first place, the victims to the weapons are not hewn down in
a bloody death. They perish neatly and
quickly and do not soil the ground with
gore. Of course, such acientific execution
would take away much that poetical about
a battle-field. No longer could the romancers revel in such phrases as "rivers of
blood" and "gory pools," In fact, the
cleetrie sword would offer little more than
an electric brush or an electric corset as a
subject for imagicative writers. But it appeals at once to the lovers of the practical.
If a warfare is really a necessary adjuct of
luman existence let us keep it as strictly
aboves the times as possible aboves to the set of the subterest of the times as a possible aboves to the times as a possible reserved.

The electric sword is a great advance on the weapon which has for so many centuries sprung from its scabbard to seek men's vitals. It has one great drawback, however, which may retard its popularity. It is apt to prove fatal, Imagine a Freuch deul fought with electric swords. Some one would be sure to neet with disaster, and French politicness would be greatly outraged. On the whole, it seems probable that the Shanghai weapon will not be received with favor in Europe. The great armed nations of the continent would feel reinetant to place lightning-rods on their troops, and unless some such precautions were taken the electric sword would be inviteble.

THE PENMANS FART JOURNAL

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL

TEACHERS' GUIDE

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor, 205 BROADWAY (cor Fulton St.), New York

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

elica.

The Journal's rule is to cut off the specific expiration of his time suless he promptly solice being given by circular. Any subscriptions he explication of his time buller or partition in notice being given by circular. Any subscriber ever, have his name entered on the "Permanent high race bill will be sent at the beginning of any change rinting.

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Address, PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL 205 BEGADWAY, NEW YORK

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1999.

The Journal's General Agent for Canada is A. J. The Journal's General Agent for Candad is A. J. Small, whose headquarters are 13 Grand Operal House, Toronto. Elliott Fraser, Secretary "Circle de la Salie," Quebec, (P. O. Box 161), is special agent for that city and vicinity. The International News Co. 11 Bouverie Street (Fleet Street), London, are its foreign agents

The Penman's Art Journal for January LETTER PRESS.

BEPRESENTATIVE PENMEN OF AMERICA.—Fielding Schofield Petroed Copybooks Defended
H. W. Ellen

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN EXPERT The Celebrated Lewis Will Case; Old Rus sell's Money; Miser Palne and His Mil lions; A Wall Street Instance: Sued for Libel; Convicted of Forgery; The New port Conspiracy; A Clever Scheme that was Worked Once Too Often; An Entire Deed Forged Outright.

An Imperial Author How Bad the Bad Writing Is How had the Bad Writing is

DEPARTMENT OF PHONOGRAPHY.

Mrs. L. H. Packard.

Phrases of the Second Cines; Reading and
Writing Exercises; Notes, etc.

A Word on Handwriting
Type Memical wave.

Power" of the Sun; Electric Swords.
EDITORIAL 8-0
All Premiums to be Withdrawn : Legiblity
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NAL'S AUTOGRAPH ALBUM mens by H. C. Spencer, J. W. Vincent B. H. Spencer

All Premiums to be Withdrawn.

On the 15th day of next March, all premiums now offered in connection with TRE JOHNNAL will be withdrawn, and all offers which may have been made in connection with them canceled.

The subscription price for The Journal from that date, without premium, will be \$1 a year. No expense or efforts have been spared to maintain TRE JOURNAL at the head of publications of its class in the world, The cost of its manufacture far exceeds that of any other paper of its class-probably of all other papers of its class in this country, at least, combined. Its mechanical execuiloa, printing, engraving, paper and typographical arrangement are naquestionably superior to that of any similar publication and a comparison of the method and quality of its monthly output, both from a literary and technical standpoint, will not be less favorable

though, as in the matter of text, it by no means includes the total number of ents printed. Many composite illustrations were grouped under a single heading, the actual number printed being considerably in excess of 200. It is not necessary to refer to the quality of this work nor immodest to say that these illustrations are unapproached by those of any coutemporary. Make your owa comparisons

Returning to the subject of premiums We have concluded, in all the circumstances, that if THE JOURNAL is worth buying, it is worth paying one dollar for, apart from any outside inducement. Its price on and after March 15 will, therefore, be \$1 a year without premium.

About six weeks remain in which the old premiums may be secured, and in which the old clubbing rates will continue in force. If you intend to do anything in that way you must do it now. The inducements

in the expectancy of a renewal by the subscribers next year at the one dollar each. Those who begin to read THE JOURNAL usually continue to read it, and upon that assumption we put the price down below the actual profit

There never was a better chance for the rising generation of peamen to secure this invaluable work, "Ames' Compendium of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship," than is presented by this offer. We say "the rising generation," because all the wise heads of the frateroity have long ago provided themselves with the work which by the conceasus of expert opinion is incomparably the best in its line extant. No artist pretends to do without it; no student or admirer of the beautiful and the practical in pen-work can afford to. Warmly recommended by the profession as a compicte library of precept and example for the professional, the amateur, aspirant and studont

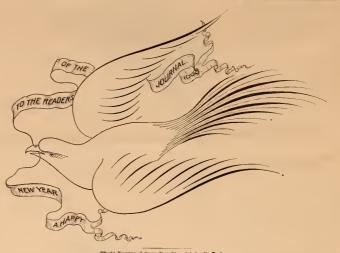


Photo-Engraved from Pen Flourish by D. T. Ames.

All this is said to no spirit of disparagement to The Journal's two or three bright contemporaries in the field of penmanship, all of which are deserving of prosperity. They, however, do not represent so large an investment of money in their production, and are necessarily more c'reumscribed in the extent and character of their work

The index to THE JOURNAL'S volume just closed shows 384 principal articles, taking no account of nearly 2,000 unheaded articles published in the way of notes. Yet in the work of editing, the search for each separate note requires, on an average, at least as much time as a writer of fair facility would bestow upoo a half-column article on a given subject. Prof. Kelley, for instance, in compiling his monthly items on education, humor, etc., is obliged to read carefully from one hundred to two hundred different publications a mouth-in itself a work of several days

Neither does the index to The Journal. convey an idea of a large number of articles comprised under certain general beadings. Looking down the index further, we find

that 174 separate engravings are unotated by title. This is vastly more than the combined product of all other penman's papers, offered are greater than we shall again make. The offers made last mouth (you want to read them carefully) are continued to March 15. Here they are

To every present subscriber for THE JOURNAL who shall send us three new subscriptions before March 15, 1888, and three dollars to pay for the same, we will mail Tue Journal for the year 1888, with premium free.

There is probably no person among The JOURNAL's tens of thousands of subscribers who could not, with scarcely any exertion, sccure the three subscriptions

To any present subscriber who shall seed six new subscriptions before March 15, and \$6 to pay for the same, we will mail THE JOURNAL for two years free, or send the extra subscription to any address indicated

For ten new subscriptions sent before March 15 by a present subscriber, we will send THE JOURNAL free for tour years, or four subscriptions for one year, or

For ten new subscriptions we offer a copy of our superb Compendium, tree, the price of which is five dollars,

This is the best offer we have ever made, leaving us absolutely no margin of profit save

For twenty or more subscriptions we will allow a cash discount of twenty-five cents each, which may be deducted by the agent when remitting.

In all the above offers the subscription includes choice of the regular premiums. The offers close Murch 15. They are the best ever made, and probably that ever will be made. Act now.

Legibility vs. Speed.

In another column appears an article on the Relative Importance of Legibility and Movement in Writing, by Mr. Fox, of this city, to which we invite the special attention of our readers

Without committing ourselves to all the statements therein made, we wish to say that in many respects we accord with Mr. Fox. We believe that first and puramount in writing is legibility. It is more essential that a man be able to walk than that he should have speedy locomotion. Speed is very desirable, both in locomotion and writing. For many persons speed of writ ing is of very little consequence compared with style and legibility. Indeed more persons to-day hold lucrative positions as clerks, copyists, engrossers, and even teach ers, from the extreme acainessand legibility of their writing than its speed. In rearly all cases legibility will be an acceptable excuse for lack of speed, but who would par-



don an illegible scroll on the ground of speed? Many of our enthusiastic work pers at the shrine of "movement" would do well to note the fact that celerity of action whether of mind body or limbs, is a natu ral and inherited gift, and that a person constitutionally slow of mind or motion cannot vie with one who is constitutionally quick, nor can any amount of training avail to bring equality, for training advances him who is already quick in the same degree that it does be that is slow.

Celerity of mind is attended with exactly a corresponding degree of celerity of physienl action, hence write rapidly than he could ruo or think rapidly.

It follows, then, as a fact that movement to writing is relative. Drill may belp a slow pupil to move faster, as it does the quick one, but the slow one remains relatively slow, hence the absurdity of teachers setting numerical standard of motion, that is, a given number of strokes per minute for a priscellaneous class of pupils. It is true he run out of the true race on a hobby. Move ment must follow not precede form. of flagers must follow action of miod. this we do not mean that a pupil is to go through the whole process of mastering form before practicing movement, but that forms are to be studied and letters analyzed and some ideal established in the mind of the pupil before he is pushed to an extreme of speed. If it is to be better form and less speed, or better speed and less form, we choose the former.

Editorial Comment.

Our winder messenger on the accompanying page bears The Journal's best wishes of Joy, Peace, Prosperity to each individual member of its hig household. And it seems entirely apropos that a flourished messeager should coavey greetings to a flourishing constituency.

It was a very rash undertaking-sound-

illustrations. The Penman seems to be having due prosperity and to be cajoying itself generally. Editor Scarborough continues to make things interesting in Gaskell's Magazine, Editor Scarborough does not propose to have any dyspeptic correspond ents trending on his toes, as may be seen by reference to his last number. These dyspep tic correspondents, by the way, have a most unenviable manner of hobbing up when least expected, and they are the hardest persons in the world to sit down on, ride com munication elsewhere in this issue

THE KING CLUB comes this month from A. French, of Boston, and numbers forty-four subscribers. Mr. Freach is on of THE JOURNAL'S most appreciative friends a month rarely passing without his contrib uting a number of new subscribers to its That is the kind of friends upon which good papers are built. W. C. Isbell, Terre Haute, Ind., sends the Queen Club, numbering thirty-six, with W. S. Cham-berlain, Wilkesbarre, Pa, only a nose bebiod

claims were true. We are very sorry to be compelled to show up R. B. Pickens in the enviable light of a forger and a fraud The facts, however, seem to warrant it, and our duty to our readers and to the profession justifies this strong language, as applied to one who seeks to impose on them in this gross manner. If the young man has anything to say in his defence we will give him the opportunity.

Pen and Paper.

Various Traits of the Human Character Revealed by Handwriting.

Haodwriting is as much an expression of character as dress or speech

The cut, the color and the arrangement of the dress indicate the position, taste and inclination of the wearer; the tone of voice, the pronounciation and the thought expressed in speech is a complete index to the individual who holds your attention, and not less certainly does the color of ink used. the shape and quality of paper and the fashioning of characters in a written communication tell the story of the personality of the inditer.

To be sure, we are governed or fashioned in each by certain arbitrary rules peculiar to the time and place, but it is in the adapta-tion of these mandates that the individual crops out.

At one time no dress was complete without a trail, and it was in its management that a woman's grace or awkwardness was apparent.

It was the individual surviving under hereulean difficulties that led a certain young man to be spoken of lately as "a sensible, respectable dude.

The soft tones and smooth, grammatical sentences of educated persons are noticeable even when marred by the drawling tones esthetic culture gives or the twang the Yaukee atmosphere imparts

Thus does an unobtrusive color of ink. beavy, plain paper and neatness of the sheet indicate the lady or gentleman, notwith-standing the style of handwriting in vogue.

Fifty years ago the very delicate, very regular, very slanting characters of the Italiao style of baodwriting was in use. This, while lacking in character, possessed

the one recommendation of legibility.

Then came in the English style, very square, very imposing, stately as Britannia herself, but wholly illegible.

At this time we have in use generally a happy combination of both, and perhaps at no former time has more importance been attached to letter writing than at present.

Business mea consider it a most essential dignity to mointain, and their buodsomely engraved letter-heads and carefully dictated and acat type written mail are carefully considered indications of their business standing

It was formerly believed that illegibility and baste indicated enterprise and premptness; but, while they do not entirely abanflou money saving and time saving, they now

consider beauty saving as well.

In letter writing it is demonstrated that it is practicable to combine usefulness and legibility.

Ludies of leisure can have no excuse for such an omission, which in them would be at once noladylike and discourteous.

They are nided in this work by the per fect pens, perfect paper and perfect ink of

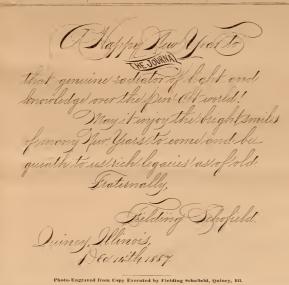
Steel peas are most generally used in preference to the more expensive gold ones, at one time considered indispensable. The variety and excellence of paper is un-

limited for ladies' use, but the heavy, cream-laid, moderate sized sheet, unruled, is considered in most elegant taste.

sidered in most elegant taste.

The sheet may be simply ornamested by the address of the writer, the street and ounder, or, if suburban, the name, as "Beuebush Villin," in plain, headsone cargaving. We heare that Mrs. Cleveland uses stationary adorned with her monogram in heradic fashion, and the motor, "Where bees are there is boney," and perhaps this will lead to hunovations.

The use of sealing wax, recently introduced, net with a hearly reception at first, convenient self-sealing envelopes, for which wax seals are not one at and expedient to be immediately superseeded.



may produce an apparent equality in the practice by holding back the fast and spurring up the slow to a common medium, but in this the one suffers from contraction and the other from extension. Again, many pupils from circumstances beyond their control, have but a brief period of schooling, iosufficient to acquire both legibility and speed. In our business colleges, where most of the pupils have already enjoyed the advantages of a common school, and often high school education, and who now have the assistance of skilled professional teachers of writing, it becomes proper that special, and sometimes exclusive, attention be given to movement, but it should be borne in mind that the vast majority of those who learn to write do so in the public schools of rural towns, where the employment of a strictly professional teacher of writing is utterly out of the question, and whose occupation calls for a very limited practice is writing; to such legibility is of paramount We have ever been an earnest advocate of free movement in writing, and shall ever contique to be such, but in view of the fact that it is chiefly to the specialist ia writing, either as a clerk, accountant or correspondent, in the urgeocy of business who requires to write with extreme rapidity while to the vast majority of writers spec is of very little consideration compared with legibility, we repeat, first legibility, then

speed.

We can but believe that many of the

ing peamanship opinion on penmanship superiority, and candor compels us to say that it wasn't successful. So many penmen who received our summons begged to be excused (mostly on grounds of that we feel constrained to extend the in dulgeace to the few who were moved to

When the Greek allies had scattered and destroyed the great Persian fleet in the bat tle of Salamis, all Atheos put on the garb of jubilation and came out to greet the proud victors. Io order to bestow the glory in due proportion upon the various Greek commanders, each of them was requested to make a list of those who took part in the fighting, giving the names prece dence according to respective merits. Brave men and true, each list-maker put his own name at the head, excepting Themistocles, whose name was second on all the lists save bis own. That, however, was several years ago, and has nothing at all to do with the case in point, except to illustrate the perils of list making

TUE OFFER of The Office and THE JOUR NAL for \$1 a year is confined to new subscribers. Recewals cannot be received on

THE CURRENT NUMBER of The Western Penman is the best we have seen in a long time. It is extremely creditable in point of

with thirty-four. Each of these gentlemen knows a good thing when he sees it, and has enough consideration for his friends to let them into the secret. II. C. Spencer, of the Spencerian Business College, Washington, D.C., sends a club of thirty subscribers, and J. W. Weltorf, Grand Rapids, Mich., twenty-five. Clubs of seventeen come from E L. Burnett, Stowell's B. & S. Business College, Providence, R. I., and James W. Yerex, La Grange, N. C. C. F. Elliott, Streator, III, sends fourteen subscriptions J. B. Moore, N. W. Business College, Stan berry, Mo., thirteen; Jacob Boss, Aurora, Ill., ten; E. E. Rondebush, Topeka, Kan., Business College, sine, with various clubs of cight and less

ITS ISSUE of November last, on page 159, THE JOURNAL printed a bird flourish purporting to have been executed by R. B. Pickens, of Mooresville, Tean. The copy was received from Mr. Pickers himself.
After the flourish had been put in print we received a letter from Mr. C. N. Crandle, Dixon, Ill., claiming the authorship of the production in question, and sileging that it had been stolen by Mr. Pickens from his scrap-book, and palmed off for his own work. Mr. Crandle has bad an oppor tunity to examine the original from which the cut was made and positively identifies it as his own work. Before seeing the ori-gianl, however, he described the copy in such a way as to satisfy us cotirely that his

THE PENMANS (T) ART JOURNAL

Quantity-Quality.

A Vigorous Ooslaught on the Practice of "Speed Writing."

BY MARCUS H. FOX.

A word or two in reference to a general minapprehension existing amongst our selfstyled professors of peomosalip, concerling the rate of speed and the occessary amount of strokes or letters to be made per minute, I think will not be smiss. teaching of speed in penmaoship is evident, as that is not the goal to be straiged, but perfection.

It may be argued that perfection is the most difficult and the least attainable, as results have shown. Nevertheless, if perfection he so difficult to attain, let it at least be the goal *towards* which we should ain. Theu if the sought-for result be attained, so much the greater will be our satisfaction in having secomplished that for which we stove. If perfection in form and move.

be uoderstood that I sm in favor of a legitimate or limited use of speed, a speed which has for its object the attninment of good movement and steadiness of stroke; but oot a speed which has for its object quan-

Speed in penmanship should be regulated accordingly; $i \in e$, limited to a certain pase suited to the person writing, as the rate of speed must occessarily differ with different individuals. The powers of endurance in individuals are greater or lesser in their re-



Movement Exercises.--Photo-Engraved from Copy Executed by H. W. Kibbe, and Presented in Connection with his Accompanying Lesson.

The question before us, which to my mind seems to be one of great importance, especially to pupils, involves a grave and significant fact, that in permanship only, such great stress seems to be placed on the term quantity.

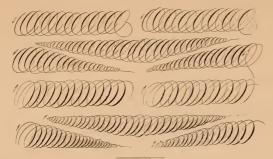
The "Professor" proceeds in his course of instruction to impart to his pupils the occessary importance of movement, by dashing off from his skilled and practiced pen a lot of atrokes, letters or combinations with a surprising degree of grace and cose, to the amazement of his novices.

ment combined, be so difficult to attaio, wby sacrifice form by advocating speed to attain movement?

Grace, delicacy and harmony, so indescribable, and yet so manifest. Are these three sterling qualities compatible and in unison with the speed method?

A few comparisons to show the preposterousness of the speed advocacy I believe will strengthen my argument. Imagine a Meissonier turning out so many yards of curvas in so many minutes; an engraver endeavoring to make so many litees or stip-

spective actions, and a strain to be placed on any of the powers must be regulated according to the endurance of the powers to be used. But does the professor who places a copy before his pupils and requires a certain rate of speed for their execution, look or know who his pupils are? The pupil may be a grown man, a young lathy, a boy, or even a child; is it out triliculous to ask the same rate of speed from all? Shouldn't the professor make allowances as to whom he has for a pupil and whether the pupil be experienced or still a novice?



Movement Exercises.--Photo-Engraved from Copy Executed by E. K. Isaacs, and Presented in Connection with his Accompanying Lesson.

The copies heing completed, he (" Professor ") next orders his pupils to practice with the admonition that 60, 70, 80, 100 or 200 per minute are occessary; for, should he fail to grind out the required aumber of strokes in the altotted time, he fails in attailing the required result in that lessoo, because he was told to turn out so many strokes in so many minutes.

Note the iuconsistency in this method of teaching for, what is the pupil practicing to attain? Is if a high rate of locomogive speed to attain quantity, or is It to attain a high degree of perfection in quality, irrespective of speed, which as a factor in execution cannot be governed with any regularity, as speed in writing is no unknown and indeterminable quantity depending mainly on the person writing; whereas, quality in writing is a known quantity, that helog perfection. Therefore the absurdity of the

ples per mionte; the crayon-artist trying to cover with his stomp so much paper per minute; the designer originating so many ideas per mioute; or a Loogfellow so many ideas per mioute; or a Loogfellow so many feet of verse per minute. Do any of the above named overalism service any of their heauty through speed? If not, why place such great atrees in requiring a certain quantity of work to be executed in a certain leugth of time, when quantity is not the result sought.

Throughout this discussion I have used the term speed for quantity, speed being the main factor in producing quantity; and the term perfection for quality, perfection being the highest degree of quality attainable. I wish not to be misunderstood as advoeating the finger movement, as the constant practice of the same is bound to result to a slow, cramped nod drawn like mode of obtrography; but, I do wish it to

photo-engraved copies with printed instructions as taught by some of our professors
through the different peomasship journals,
is clearly at its height, when they ask all
the readers to practice the lesson illustrated,
and to use a certain rate of speed prescribed
by the professor in his printed instructions.
The professor seems to forget or to disregard the fact that his illustrated lesson
comes before thousands of people both
young and old, experienced and inexperienced, and some more or less his peers with
the peo. Can any tencher whose sainly is
unquestionable ask the same rate of speed
from the thousands of different persons who
more or less endurance, more or less experience, or more or less a praces? Would it
oot he better for the professor to place
hefore his pupils his best copies, and sek
from his pupils this lett copies, and sek
from his pupils their test work irrespective of quantity?

The absurdity in the lessons illustrated by

Instruction in Pen-Work.

At this point in the course we will give a few lessous in rapid writing, practical for business purposes, and commeoce in this oumber with a lesson on movement.

The first hand is in the act of starting an inverted oval exercise, and the second our has completed the left curve to the top. Notice that the position of the fingers a hand is the same to the second as in the first drawing, and that the line has been made by pushing the arm forward and out of the sleeve, sliding on the unils and sides of the third and fourth fingers folded noder the hand. The right curve or downward stroke to complete the oval is made by drawing the arm back into the sleeve, not allowing the slightest movement in the joints of the (bumb and fingers, and being are that the sleeve does not slide on the table. This is the forearm movement and the movement with which all these exer cises were made. In stems and loops a slight movement of the thumb and singer ioiots may be used at the same time that the arm is being pushed forward or drawn back into the sleeve, which is the combined movement. This movement of the fingers must not retard the free movement of the arm.

Make the exercises on unruled paper, using no guide excepting the edge of a blotter on which the hand sildes. The reason for asking you to write without lines is that oothing may take the attention from the movement. These instructions you will understand are for learners. When the movement is mustered the all exercises should be made to a base-line, and great care should be taken to follow it. In making the connecting line to a f we usually lift the peo from the paper about half a space from the top. Give each of these excrisives all the practice you can between the and the each tesson. Do not slight one of them, They are all worthy of your attention.

Lessons on Movement Exer-

In the last lesson I gave a series of light oval exercises. This lesson is devoted to shaded exercises. Each of these two kinds of exercises is valuable to the learner, the light to develop a neasy, delicate touch, the shaded to develop strength and confidence. The tearner must oot get tirred of these exercises, for they are the uninspriogs of good business penumaship. The arrows iodicate the direction of the motion. These exercises should be practiced with a rapid, vigorous muscular movement. From 150 to 200 ovals per minute is the proper speci.

The Office.

Our neighbor, The Office, wise beyond its day and generation, has become the official exponent of Mr. Sprague's universal lan-guage, yelept "Volapük," designed to afford ready and philosophic means of conmunication between educated people of all nations. A "Hand Book of Volapitk" has just come from T'he Office press. It is a neat volume of 128 pages, setting forth the mesn ing and uses of the new language, with a grammatical exposition of its structure. The price of the work is \$1. The Office stays right up to high water mark, and are more than pleased to note the abundant evidences of its prosperity. The price of the paper is \$1 a year. By special arrange ment with the publishers we are able to offer for a limited time to every new subscriber to The Journal, both The Office and Tale JOURNAL ooc year for the subscription price to either publication—\$1, or to any one re-newing their subscription and remitting \$1.50 we will include The Office for one

This is worth your consideration.



A Discovery

The dear little inddle ' his tiny hands Were chapped and red with cold, But they tightly clasped a piece of ice Almost too big to hold.

Far down in the depths of its crystal heart A tiny flaw was seen. Where shimmering colors started up, Scarlet, and gold, and green.

How his blue eyes shone, and his eager face With joy was all aglow." Ob, manma "" he cred, " just see! I've found A piece of frozen rainbow." -Lizzie M Hadley, in Christmas Wide Awake

In Reference to Handwriting

The questioning of experts on bandwrit ing by lawyers was one of the interesting incidents in the Circuit Court one day this week. Some of the questions asked and answered were: "Whether a mau's writing a reflex of his nervous condition? "Whether a drunken man writes his signa-ture different than when sober?" "Whether it makes a difference if the writer has an overcost on ?" One of the witnesses said that a man's signature had a certain expresslon, and like a mau's face could be recognized whether drunk or sober, and that man's face is not judged by any single feature, his nose or the color of his eyes, but is trken as a whole .- Kingston, N Y., Daily

Complimentary Closing.

Interesting Statistics of the Forms of End

I examined three hundred of my old let ters, a hundred and fifty purely business letters, and an equal number of a miscel laneous nature from friends and acquain tances, none from relatives, and all from different persons Here are the statistics

Very Truly Yours Yours Very Truly Very Respectfully Very Truly Respectfully ... Sincerely Yours Yours Sincerely Respectfully Your Very Sincerely You Truly Yours Yours Falthfully In Haste Yours Cordially Very Sincerely.
With Sincere Regards
Your Obedient Servin
Yours Most Respectfu Very Respectfully Your At Your Service And Oblige. ... Very Truly Always.. Yours Very Respectfully Fraternally Yours Yours Most Truly Truly, etc. Most Truly You

One untable feature of this table is the scarcity of the signatures so well-nigh universal a century ago, such as "Your Obe-dient Servant," of which I found but two instances in three hundred letters. "Your Humble Servant" seems to have departed this life. Can this be due to the distaste Americans have for even the semblauce of

devoid of menning as two words can be, yet holds the lead in favor, to an extent not to be wondered at in business letters, but some thing surprising in letters of friendship. "Very Respectfully" and "Yours Respectfully" are suitable when the person to receive the letter is much older than the sender or by reason of his position deserves some marked expression of deference, but the phrases are too often used without regard to their significance

Yours, etc.," seems a half-hearted, lazy sort of signature; a zig-zag lice would mean as much nod be easier to make. It dus not even the slight merit of "In Haste" or "Hastily," which at least serve as an apol-

ogy for bad writing. As far as simplicity goes, "Yours" is infinitely preferable, and, goes, four is the best way to say something without meaning anything—best because the aborter the useless formula the better.— Robert Luce in The Writer

Mistakes at the Post Office.

Curlous Superscriptions-Absent-Minded-ness and Carelessness.

It would probably astonish you," remarked a clerk in the granite building on Devoushire Street, to a reporter, "to see the large number and kind of mistakes made by the public when doing business with the post office. Every evening letters misdirected or without postage stamps at-

ing the day stopped. It could not be done I told ber, because the mail for the place she mentioned had closed and was gone. scems that she had recently married, with out her parents' knowledge, and during the absence of her bushand from town on busi oess had written him a letter, and also one to her paternal parent. She placed them in envelopes, scaled and posted them. The same day, some hours after, she thought that she had placed her husbaod's letter in her father's envelope, and vice versa; hence the tears. It is not an unusual thing for the tears. a man to throw in a check book or some valuable papers with his letters, and does not discover his loss for some time. It is interesting to observe the perplexed and anxious look upon his face as he makes in-

It is hard to tell whether or not they will be a success. If they contain money or anything valuable they can be easily opened at the sides by a dishonest clerk and the contents extracted without apparently injuring the cover. The only advantage they have over a postal card is the cootents are not known to everybody who handles them.

How is the special delivery business at this office in number of letters delivered ?

was propounded by the reporter.

"Since the introduction of that system it has shown a steady falling off, but it will probably boom up on October 1st next, when all kinds of matter, if the usual stamp is affixed, will come under the rule. cut only first-class orail matter is delivered by special delivery.

THE JOURNAL'S AUTOGRAPH ALBUM. The copy for this cut was written with the compound movement by Washington, DC (thisage, Nov. 1887. This cut was writing executed with a combiner This cut is photo-engraved from writing excuted with Elbany Dily

tached are thrown through the orifices io the panels. It seems that when some per-sons enters the post office they are bewildered, and suffer a partial eclipse of their senses, and do things that they would not do in other places. Letters innumerable, from some of the largest busicess houses in this city, are received here without the necessary postage affixed. This shows the mistake is to be attributed to carelessness,

What is done with such letters?' queried the reporter

'The senders, if their card is printed or written on the letters, are notified; other-wise the matter is sent to the dead letter office at Washington to be disposed of

I have no doubt you witness many incideuts homorous as well as pathetic, do you not ?" observed the reporter.

"Yes, the post office is a great place to study human nature; you come in cootact with all sorts of characters. Only the other evening a young woman, crying piteously, approached the window, and, in answer to interrogatory as to the oscure of her business, replied that she would like to have two letters that she had posted dur-

quires for his lost property, and the re lieved and pleased expression that suc-ceeds it as he gains possession of the lost

"Then," resumed the speaker, after a short pause, "there are some persons who neetly and firmly place a stamp upon a let ter and then throw it in, utterly devoid of direction. The great army of phonetic spell ers come to the front and create havoe such names es Philadelphia, Jamaica Plaio etc , and make of the poetical Indian names something terrible and hardly recognizable Fertile ingenuity has a great field to operate upoo whee superscribing the address. Some directions are gotten up in the form of rebuses and enigmns. Milk Street is some-times called street of the lucteal fluid, whi'e Cross, Temple, Franklin and other streets are easily represented."

'How does the new envelope, the flapcovered postal card, or whatever to take with the public," asked the re-

"It is too early yet to say whether they will be successful or not. The majority of the uses of this latest idea show a lament-able ignorance in folding it. They are folded in shapes never designed by the inventor

The reporter was shown a collection of curious addresses copied by this clerk into a hook. Some were very remarkable. One was addressed like the following

BOOTS AND SHOES REPAIRED.

неелер, 25с.; волев, 75с

Dover Street, Boston, Mass This letter was delivered to a shoemaker on Dover Street who had over his shop door a sign with the above legend upon it.

-The great pyramid has 85,000,000 cubic feet, the great wall of China 6,350,000,000 cubic feet. An engineer in Seward's party there some years ago gave it as his opinion that the cost of this wall, ligaring labor at the same rate, would more than equal that of all the 100,000 pailts of railroad in the United

-The public land is not all good yet. There are still 0,000,000 acres in Colorado. 12,000,000 in Arizona, 30,000,000 in California, 49,000,000 in Dakota, 7,000,000 in Florida, 44,000,000 in Idaho, 7,000,000 in Minnesota, 41,000,000 in Utah, 20,000,000 in Washington, and millions of acres to other States and Territorics, while Alaska has fertile fields that have hardly been

THE PENMANS (FI) ART JOURNAL

Our Dyspeptic Correspondent Still on Deck, but Sobered.

To the Editor of the Penman's Art Journal, Sir:—A copy of Gaskell's Magazine has been placed in my hands, from which I discover that the editor is quite moved coneerning my hints on the proper use of English. I cannot see why he should assume the championship for that small class of transgressors whom I desired to benefit. Surely be has nothing in common with them, and besides, as a public instructor and a good penmae, he ought to join me in putting down an evil, if it be an evil. But possibly it is not. Possibly I am wrong, after all, and the editor is right

I don't quite like his designation of my article as "putrid gush of a green eyed grumbler." There is an alliterative heauty about it, to be sure, as there is about most that this eminent litterateur gets off, but it isa't true. In the first place my gush was am not not "putrid," and then, I am not "green-eyed." I am simply an honest delver for the true and beautiful in literature and art. I may be wholly in fault as to my ideals, but I have never intended to blow my "putrid breath in the public's face," my "putral breath in the publics lace, or to "point with loathsome flager to the freekles on another;" nor am I "a double-tongued leper," that "spreads fetid saitre like a sick whale" whenever I see "nu ancient idea in n modern word-cloak." I may have "an over-scrupulous mind," but I am not all these bad things. I confess I have been studying different models from those presented in Gaskell, as above indicated, but I may have gone wrong. I am sorry to have left "McGuffey's First Reader" out of my early and late training and I may have suffered from a too great fumiliarity with the more crisp and sententious English authors. I am sorry if I have made a mistake, and am willing to be instructed, even by Bill Nyc and his some what attenuated followers

I used to think that General Grant's immortal sentence; "I propose to move immediately upon your works," could not be improved upon; but I see now how mis taken I have been. I am afraid the Geoeral had too much to do with McGuffey's First Reader when a boy. See what an opportu-nity was lost. With a knowledge of the new style fostered by the promen's papers, he could have said

If, in the brief space of twentyfive consecutive advances of the minute band of my gold-encased chronometer, you do not seek to penetrate the azure depths of the arched cannpy with heartfreighted petitions for heavenly guidance towards a penceful surreader, I propose to project upon the tympsoum of your suricuappendage the detonating reverberations of the loud-belching death-dealers of grim visaged war, and to bustle you out of your barricaded strougholds like a bevy of frowzle-headed school urchins, panting to escape the venomous fangs of a superannu ated and carniverous bull dog."

And then, agaio: "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." How much better had he said, in the modern

Whatever mental hallucinations may seize upon and overpower the weakly-dis-tilled essence of intellectual baberdashery that meanders through the brain-cells of the uninteresting military acophyte. I propose, as the unapproachable commander of the armies; to follow the sublime conceptions of my own indominable event persuader, and cunbellish the gory annals of gained battle, wagof for computers and gory and the exailation of the siripes and sars, along the devious ways of the truckless wilderness, even should the hazardous admitted the control of the siripes and sars, along the devious ways of the truckless wilderness, even should the hazardous admitted to the control of the siripes and the sir the uninteresting military acophyte, I pro-

I am a young ona, thank God, and will-ing to learn. I oever hope to touch the subline heights reached by the ink-slingers of the boundless West, but I withdraw ony protest. Let'em right

ONE Who DID SUFFER, BUT DON'T NOW

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Personals.

Personals.

The Journals is pained to learn of the death of Mr. C. K. Carhart, late of the firm of Carnell & Carhart, projectors of the Albany Bludness College. Mr. Carhart's death occurred very mespectedy, at the bone, on Nathard Personal Company of the Carhart's death occurred very mespectedy, at the bone, on Nathard or of rome manhood, and was justly considered one of the most accomplished and promising members of the basiness college frateristy. The Albany College will breather be conducted by the surviving part of the control of the co

able teacher.

-Very unique advertising literature comes from
the Marion, O., Normal Commercial Institute, of
which A. W. Yale is the president.

W. I. Long, a very accomplished young penman, as attested by various plain and ornamental
specimens submitted to us, is open to an engagement as treaber. He is an old pupil of Prefessors
Mu selman and Schoffeld, and bis address is
Onliner, III.

Quincy, III.

—A very beautiful souvenir announcement and calender comes to us from The Youth's Companion. Always bright, cutertaining and instructive, The Companion for the coming year offers attractions superior to those ever before set forth by a periodi-

cal for young people.

-The duliy papers of New York City a short time since contained accounts of an appeal for aid to Mayor Hewitt, by Oliver B. Goldsmith, the velerau penan, who, in the seventy-third year of his age, finds himself in very straightoned circumstances.

-The Little Rock, Ark , Commercial College has —The Little Rock, Ark, Commercial College has secured the scrives of J. A. Willis, of New York State, as a member of its faculty. Mr. Willis is blighly recommended both as an arist and tescher—We find much to admire in the matter and method of the annual catalogue issued by the Lincoin Business College, Lincoin, Neh, or which those vectoran genumen and teachers, D. R. Lillis bridge and F. F. Rocse, are proprietors and principals.

s.
-Messrs S. A D. Hahn and G. W. Walters have - Missess S. A. D. Hann and G. W. Walters baye joined forces and are conducting a commercial school at Helena, Montana, known as the Montana Business College. Mr Hahn is an old hand at the business and his reputation is of the best. Mr. Walters is a young man, full of vigor and promise, and we have no doubt that the new institution

and we have no doubt that the new institution will be a succession was the annual reception and banquet of the association of graduates of the Spenevian Business College, Washington, D. C, held on Tuesday evening. December 25th. An autertaining programme was carried out.

—A very elegantly engraved Christimas candidate —A very elegantly engraved Christima southern of the College. All the memory of the Celevaland, D. All the memory owith the complements of the season comes from Cleary's Business College.

College.

"The Sacramouto, Cal. Business College has added to its list of tembers Mr. J. Mort Smith, late of Temprisman, whose Blustraid lesson on of Temprisman, whose Blustraid lesson out the state of the state o Scott, the assistant principal, received a fine silver-mounted umbrella. All the other teachers were the receipents of suitable presents, Mr. E. L. Bur-nett, of the Pennanshup Department, being made happy with a diamond scarf-pln.

Specimens.

simen of bird flourish comes to nents of W. A. Monider, of the siness College. Messrs. G. G. Pa.. and G. W. Watlace, Wil-favors us with beautiful de-

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favorite and is eagerly sought both for experi and practical business work. It is the best to be had. Price 35 cents a quarter-gross box. Western Penman's Association.

Neconi Annual Meeting at Cellar Bapida, Ia., Dec. 26-31, 1887.

Monday afteroon found President Chap-man and a large number of the profession oo hand ready for the anticipated convention, At 7-30 F. M. the President culled the mem-bers to order and the preliminary business was disposed of.
Tuessiay nugriins the enzullanant was not

At 7:30 r. M. the President culled the members to order and the preliminary business was disposed of:

the desired of the preliminary business was disposed of:

the desired of the preliminary business was disposed of:

feeted, showing a total of oardy one business of the preliminary business. The regular programme was then takee up, and a most inter-osting and instructive lesson given by Prof.

1. Frieron, of Burlington, In This level of the preliminary business of the programme was careful to a substitution of the programme was careful upon its work with an enthusiasm exceeding that of any similar meeting ever held. During the georal discussions it was a common occurrence to bare five of the programme was carried out for the day, and in the evening a most delightful entertainment was tendered the the programme of the evening included on address of welcome by Mr. Brigham, editor of the Republican, and a response by Mr. Chapman, President of the Coaveouron of the Vernicus of V

convened on this continues.

Priday altermoon the checking of officers resulted in the choice of C. C. Crartis, of Minocapolis, Minn., President; C. H. Peirce, of Keokuk, Ia, Vice President; A. N. Palmer, Cedar Rappils, Ia. Secretary; D. W. Hoff, Des Moires, Ia., Assistant Secretary; G. R. Rathbun, Omaha, Neb, Treasurer, The Executive Committee cooists of B. G. Woods, Discopping, J. A. Kinsley, Shewadosh, Ia., and W. J. Kinsley, Shewadosh, Ia., and W. J. Kinsley, Shewadosh, Ia.

The next place of meeting will be at Da-venport, Ia., with Messrs. Wood & Van

venport, Ia., with Messrs. Wood & vanPatteo.

Taking all things together, the second
annual meeting of the Westero Peaman's
Association exceeded that of the first, and
everyhedy west away rejeicing and fully
determined to attend act year and bring.

THE Journat is unable to give more
space to the Convention in this issue, as the
report conces as the paper is being prepared
for press. It takes occasion, however, to
congratulate the officers and members of the
Association upon their very agreeable and
successful meeting, and to commend in the
most unreserved manner the important work
they are doing.

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The handsomest product of a press we have had the pleasure of seeing to a very loog time comest to us in the shape of a Souvenium comest to us in the shape of a Souvenium comest to use the shape of th engraved fac-simile commendations of the Barnes' System of Penmanship by a number of America's leading penmae. The list includes such well-known professional expertations under the such as the such

Mr. J. Mursual Hawkes, who is at the bead of this department in the great publishing house of A. S. Barnes & Co. The production of the souveoir involves a cost of several thousand dollars. It is valuable as a specimen book, and fortunate indeed the penman who shall secure a copy.

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